

the Atlantic. Neither France nor Russia, Great Britain's allies in World War I, was any longer able or willing to continue in the war. The French army had mutinied. Russia's armed forces were in flight before the German army. Germany's submarine warfare in the Atlantic had reduced Great Britain's food reserves for the nation to a one week supply. British troops fighting in the trenches in France were completely out of ammunition for the same reason. Great Britain could not possibly continue fighting Germany alone, without food on the home front, without ammunition for British troops fighting in the trenches in France, and with no ally able or willing to continue fighting against Germany.

USA Christians have never been told the truth about how the Zionists double-crossed Germany in 1916. It would be unrealistic for USA Christians to expect Zionists to tell that story to them using the Zionist-dominated USA media for mass-communication. The Zionist-dominated USA media for mass-communication is used instead to slander Germans twenty-four hours of the day every day of the year, but never one word about Zionist guilt. It is now high time USA Christians were told the other side of the story, the truth, in keeping with former Vice-President Nixon's assurance that "The truth always catches up with a lie."

It will sound strange when USA Christians today hear that the headquarters of the Zionist movement from the inception of that criminal conspiracy was in Berlin where it remained until Germany's 1916 stab-in-the-back by Zionists. From the time the Zionist movement was organized in 1898 until 1916, Kaiser Wilhelm II extended to Zionists in Germany every assistance government authorities gladly gave to facilitate Zionist objectives in Germany and throughout the world. From 1898 to 1916, Kaiser Wilhelm II never ceased urging his ally and close personal friend, the Sultan of the Turkish empire, to relinquish Turkish sovereignty over Palestine in favor of a Zionist sovereign Jewish State as a dominion of the Turkish empire.

The Sultan justified his repeated refusals to Kaiser Wilhelm II's appeals on behalf of Zionists by explaining that Palestine did not belong to him and he could not barter it away to Zionists under any circumstance. The Sultan emphasized he possessed neither the legal nor a moral right to give away to Zionists something which did not belong to him. The Sultan reminded Kaiser Wilhelm II that Palestine flourished for five hundred years under a form of home rule as a dominion of the Turkish empire. The Sultan recommended that Zionists take up their program for Palestine directly with the owners of Palestine. The Sultan continued to refuse enormous payments from Zionists for Palestine in gold, although the Sultan was very much in need of gold between 1898 and 1916.

Kaiser Wilhelm II never lost hope that he could change the Sultan's mind about Palestine. Kaiser Wilhelm II encouraged the Zionists to feel optimistic about that possibility. Kaiser Wilhelm II and the Zionists were equally desirous of establishing a so-called sovereign Jewish State in Palestine but for totally different reasons. The Zionists were very concerned about the future. Germany would still be faced with the problem of how to change the Sultan's mind about Palestine after Great Britain's defeat by Germany, so certain right along prior to Germany's 1916 unforeseen stab-in-the-back by Zionists.

Anything anyone may allege to the contrary notwithstanding, authentic documentation supplies the evidence that Great Britain planned, promoted and provoked war against Germany from the day in 1903 when Germany declined Great Britain's generous offer to provide the entire estimated \$100,000,000 cost of Germany's Berlin-to-Baghdad project for a 50% interest. USA Christians will never understand why World War I broke out in Europe in August 1914 until and unless they understand why Great Britain feared Germany's Berlin-to-Baghdad project. That big "credibility gap" in the history of World War I is the secret reason Great Britain planned, promoted and provoked war against Germany, the key to all the world's major misfortunes unleashed on an unsuspecting world.

Germany's Berlin-to-Baghdad project was the outgrowth of the crushing defeat inflicted on the Turkish empire by Russia in 1877. Badly defeated in that war by Russia, the Sultan of the Turkish empire entered into an arrangement with the German Kaiser to reorganize the Turkish armed forces. Germany's standing as a military power was highest of all countries in Europe following Germany's crushing defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. The Sultan also preferred Germany to Great Britain, France or Russia for that purpose for political reasons unrelated to military considerations.

Germany in 1870 became Europe's infant country. The area in central Europe merged under Bismark into the German empire contained at the time of the French Revolution in 1793 no less than 300 independent small sovereign German governments of one kind or another. By the time they were united into the German empire, it was then too late for Germany in 1870 to then compete with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands in colonizing the world. The infant Germany in 1870 had to be satisfied with the colonial crumbs which fell from the tables of the colonial monopolists.

Germany's 19th century rapidly expanding industrial economy consumed increasing amounts of raw materials which Germany obtained from colonial powers and exported as manufactured products. German farms produced less and less of Germany's food requirements as more and more Germans left farms to work in factories in cities for better wages. Germany paid for food purchased abroad with foreign balances earned by German exports. Germany was unable to supply the nation's food requirements without foreign balances with which to purchase food abroad. In recent years Germany imported two-thirds of the food consumed by Germans. After paying the colonial powers for raw materials, the remaining foreign balances represented the value of German labor in Germany's exports. Germany's existence depended upon the export of German labor in the form of products manufactured from raw material purchased abroad on Germany's credit.

Great Britain regarded Germany's expanding world-wide exports as a threat to Great Britain's world leadership. For centuries Great Britain had enjoyed an unchallenged world leadership in international affairs. World trade was at all times at the mercy of the British navy. Germany's imports and exports were completely at the mercy of the British navy. Great Britain allowed no opportunity to pass without impressing that fact upon Germany. The infant Germany of 1870 was faced in the 19th century with the problem how to survive and thrive in a world at the mercy of the British navy. Germany believed the answer to that problem was the Berlin-to-Baghdad project. Great Britain was compelled to agree with Germany in that respect. Great Britain had no answer except to plan, promote and provoke war against Germany to prevent Germany's construction of their Berlin-to-Baghdad project at any cost.

In the intervening years Kaiser Wilhelm II and his ally the Sultan of the Turkish empire became close personal friends. The Sultan sent large numbers of Turkish officers to Germany to receive advanced military instruction. Kaiser Wilhelm II sent numerous military missions to Turkey to train the Turkish army in all the most modern military techniques. Under the circumstances, Kaiser Wilhelm II did not find it difficult to convince the Sultan that the construction of the Berlin-to-Baghdad project was in their mutual interest. German railroads already existed between Hamburg on the North Sea and the border of the Turkish empire. In 1903 the Sultan granted Kaiser Wilhelm II the concession to construct a railroad across the Turkish empire from Constantinople to Basra on the Persian Gulf estimated to cost Germany \$100,000,000 and twenty years to construct.

Great Britain had good reason to fear Germany's Berlin-to-Baghdad project in the not too distant future would replace Great Britain with Germany as the world's leading power. Great Britain's leaders in government, finance and industry regarded that as

inevitable as it was obvious. Great Britain resorted to every form of diplomatic intrigue to prevent the Sultan from granting that concession to Germany and after it was granted to cancel the concession. Great Britain's efforts failed. Great Britain thereupon negotiated with Germany seeking to purchase a 50% interest in the Berlin-to-Baghdad project. That negotiation also failed. Left with no alternative, Great Britain planned, promoted and provoked war with Germany to prevent Germany's construction of the Berlin-to-Baghdad project. That is the genesis of World War I.

In keeping with Great Britain's determination to prevent Germany's construction of the Berlin-to-Baghdad project even at the cost of war with Germany, Great Britain approached France seeking a "mutual defense" treaty with France against the infant Germany of 1870. From time immemorial Great Britain and France were enemies. Great Britain needed France in 1903 and pocketed her pride in her national interest. Great Britain reminded France how not so very long ago the infant Germany of 1870 defeated France in the Franco-Prussian war also picturing France at the mercy of a 20th century German giant in any future war with Germany. France did not overlook the possibility that France might recover Alsace-Lorraine from Germany in a future war with Germany with Great Britain France's ally in that war. Great Britain did not find it difficult in 1903 to secretly conclude a "mutual defense" treaty with France against the infant Germany of 1870.

Great Britain then approached Russia with the same proposal, a "mutual defense" treaty against the infant Germany of 1870. Great Britain tempted Russia with the promise of Constantinople as Russia's warm-water seaport after Germany's defeat and the dismemberment of the Turkish empire, Germany's ally. Great Britain pointed out to Russia that Germany's construction of the Berlin-to-Baghdad project across the Turkish empire would forever end any possibility Russia could ever acquire Constantinople as Russia's warm-water seaport. Russia had dreamed and schemed for centuries to acquire Constantinople for Russia's warm-water seaport. Great Britain pointed out to Russia at the same time that Germany's construction of the Berlin-to-Baghdad project in addition would jeopardize Russia's vast Far East interests. Great Britain did not find it difficult in 1907 to also conclude a "mutual defense" treaty with Russia against the infant Germany of 1870. Great Britain at last felt safe again.

Great Britain's "mutual defense" treaties with France and Russia against the infant Germany of 1870 forged Great Britain's "ring of steel" around Germany allegedly in "self defense." Great Britain's pressing problem then became how to provoke war with the infant Germany of 1870 before that infant grew into a big giant. Great Britain soon found this not as simple as it seemed. Germany did not wait long to learn the purpose of Great Britain's "ring of steel." The future use for Great Britain's "ring of steel" did not leave much to Germany's imagination. Great Britain's "ring of steel" suggested only one thing to Germany and Germany did not intend to stumble into Great Britain's unseen traps.

Germany in 1907 was unprepared to defend herself in a war against Great Britain, France and Russia all at once. Great Britain created "incidents" between 1907 and 1914 hoping to provoke war with Germany, "incidents" like those in Algeciras and Dakar. Germany did not walk into Great Britain's traps. In the period between 1907 and 1914 Germany was able to create an army and a navy which gave excellent accounts of themselves between 1914 and 1916 in World War I against the combined armies and navies of Great Britain, France and Russia.

The security of the USA was never at any time in danger from the outbreak of World War I in Europe in August 1914 to the declaration of war by the USA against Germany on April 6, 1917. In spite of that, Great Britain and France continued to send missions to the USA asking the USA to declare war against Germany. These missions failed. The USA was not interested in going to war